sinusitis, periorbital edema. The initial treatment was ampicillin/sulbactam. Ampicillin sensitive *S. pneumoniae* (MIC < 0.02 μg/mL) was isolated in sinus secretions. Therapy was switched to ampicillin.

Figure 2.

PP-034 Jolt accentuation of headache in diagnosis of acute meningitis

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Background: Optimal use of the clinical examination aids physicians to identify patients with meningitis risk. The low specificity of the meningeal signs may be due to the presence of cervical arthritis and spondylosis among some patients. One of the most sensitive maneuvers in the diagnosis of meningitis is jolt accentuation of headache.
Method: A descriptive research was performed on suspected acute meningitis patients. The patients were evaluated for presence of meningial signs before lumbar puncture.
Results: 14 patients were evaluated. There was neck stiffness, Kernig's, brudzinski's and jolt sign in 78.6%, 14.3%, 14.3%, and 64.3% of patients respectively. The prevalence, sensitivity and specificity, PPV, NPV, LR+, LR− of neck stiffness in comparison with pleocytosis was 50%, 100%, 57%, 70%, 100%, 2.33, and 0 respectively. The prevalence, sensitivity and specificity, PPV, NPV, LR+, LR− of jolt sign in comparison with neck stiffness was 78.5%, 82%, 60%, 100%, 60%, 0, and 0.18 respectively. The prevalence, sensitivity and specificity, PPV, NPV, LR+, LR− of jolt sign in comparison with pleocytosis was 50%, 100%, 71.5%, 78%, 100%, 1, and 0 respectively.
Conclusion: This study shows that in evaluation of suspected meningitis patients who have some limitation to evaluate for neck stiffness, we can evaluate them with jolt sign in examination. The presence of LR− (0.18) jolts sign in comparison with neck stiffness shows it is an appropriate sign in these patients. The presence of LR− and LR+ (2.33, 0) for neck stiffness shows it is a good and appropriate way to diagnose meningitis.

PP-035 Environmental surveillance for methicillin resistance coagulase negative staphylococci (MRCoNS) in Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia (HUSM)

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Background: Methicillin-resistant coagulase-negative staphylococci (MRCoNS) are an important pathogen in nosocomial infections. The aim of this study to determine the common reservoir of MRCoNS and its antimicrobial susceptibility patterns in our hospital.
Method: The surveillance was conducted from March 2008 to Jun 2009, involved adult medical ICU, neonatal NICU and three other critical wards. After isolation of MRCoNS from blood culture/s, screening of patient's environment, shared equipment, hands and nasal of the health workers and guardians will be done. Bacterial identification was done by routine microbiological methods and antibiotic susceptibility testing was done according to Clinical Laboratory and Standards Institute (CLSI) and interpreted accordingly.
Result: A total of 248 MRCoNS were isolated from blood; (3.2%), fingerprints of staff and guardian; (32.7%), nasal of staff; (18.1%), nasal and rectal of patients; (10.1%) and (1.2%) and patient's environment; (34.7%).
Out of 248 MRCoNS isolated, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* were the predominant species (36.3%), followed by *Staphylococcus haemolyticus;* (23.8%), *Staphylococcus hominis;* (13.7%), and *Staphylococcus warneri* (11.7%). Majority of isolated MRCoNS were susceptible to clindamycin, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, rifampin, ciprofloxacin, teicoplanin, and linezolid.
Conclusion: *Staphylococcus epidermidis* is the main reservoir for MRCoNS. Environmental surveillance provides information about species-specific differences and useful in healthcare effectiveness.

PP-036 Molecular detection of *Brucella abortus* in bovine milk in Iran

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Background: Brucellosis is a zoonosis with serious implications for both humans and animals, affecting predominantly sexually mature individuals. Brucellosis continues to be of great health significance and economic importance in many countries. The members of the genus *Brucella* are Gram-negative aerobic bacteria which multiply within macrophages and cause infections in animals and humans. The aim of this study was to use PCR as an accurate and rapid method to detect *B. abortus* in bovine milk sample of Iran.
Methods: Milk samples from 120 dairy cattle were collected from Chaharmahal va Bakhtiari provinces (part of Iran) and the extracted DNA was evaluated by PCR test for the specific gene of *B. abortus*. The primers amplifying different regions of the *Brucella* genome, which amplify a 223-bp fragment of the 31-kDa outer membrane protein.
Result: From the total number of 120 samples, 73 (60.83%) gave positive results for *B. abortus* by conventional PCR.
Conclusion: Directly from milk sample of dairy cattle and therefore could be a valuable diagnostic or screening test for herds with Brucellosis.